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The make-up and appearance of the book are excellent. It is printed on very thin paper in clear legible type, and though it contains considerably over two thousand pages it is only two and one-half inches in thickness. This feature will be appreciated in law offices whose overburdened shelves have long been groaning. In all respects, the work is ably conceived and executed.

I. Maurice Wormser.

ENACTMENTS IN PARLIAMENT SPECIALLY CONCERNING THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, THE COLLEGES AND HALLS THEREIN, AND THE COLLEGES OF WINCHESTER, ETON, AND WESTMINSTER. Edited by LIONEL LANCELOT SHADWELL, M. A., of New College, Oxford. 4 Vols. Oxford: CLARENDON PRESS. 1912. pp. xxxix, 360; 407; 420; 384.

Dr. Griffith's well-known edition of "Enactments in Parliament specially concerning the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge" includes only enactments which were in force in the year 1869. Some twelve or thirteen years ago this edition was nearly exhausted; and Mr. Shadwell's collection was then begun at the request of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, with which in its production the Oxford Historical Society has been associated. The present collection covers a much wider field than that embraced in Griffith's edition; for in it are included essentially all the enactments at present or at any previous time in force affecting the two Universities and their Colleges, as well as legislation respecting the Colleges of Winchester, Eton and Westminster, which in certain respects have been quite closely associated with the Colleges of the Universities. The editor has carefully drawn attention, both in the table of contents and in foot-notes, to enactments that have been repeated or have ceased to be in force, either wholly or so far as concerns the Universities and Colleges. We fully appreciate the editor's point of view in making an exception in the case of the repeals by Statute Law Revision Acts (see Vol. 1, c. xi), but must nevertheless regret that the reader has not been put on his guard as to all enactments affected by these Acts.

The work contains a good many valuable foot-notes; but we are surprised at the small number of cases cited (see Vol. 1, p. xxxvii). The index supplements the table of contents in assisting the reader to make his way through the mass of miscellaneous enactments contained in the four volumes. Because the index contains no reference to "students" and "studies" (except s. v. Christ Church) we are not to assume that students and studies have not been important features of the life at the Universities and Colleges! The editor's preface is interesting, but all too short to satisfy the inquiring reader (Vol. 1, pp. iii-iv). It is a pity that the editor has not always given us the text of enactments: a summary will not take its place. However, to have given the full text of all the enactments would have greatly increased the bulk of the work, and readers must, therefore, content themselves at places with the editor's indication as to the subject matter of the statutes. On the whole, the editor's work has been done very carefully and successfully. He is to be congratulated upon the completion of an arduous undertaking.

The enactments have been placed in chronological order. Beginning with the statute 27 Edward III, c. 13, on Apparel and concluding with the Copyright Act, 1911, the collection embraces the legislation of nearly seven centuries. The diversity of topics covered by the enactments is remarkable. We may read of wine licenses and tipping in

inns, tobacco in theatres, lotteries, beggars, the plague, the sale of flesh, the assize of bread, and divers other matters. So, too, we may study legislation upon subjects of different import, such as the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, incorporation, college leases, papal jurisdiction, Parliamentary elections, the assembling of Parliament, the Bill of Rights, charitable gifts, tests, University police, the ecclesiastical commission, the income tax, and local government. Some of the many statutes included in the collection have a purely local interest, while others possess a national and even broader historical significance. One is surprised that the enactments offer little information upon the history of the Universities and Colleges and of the systems of education which they have fostered. On the other hand, the student of social, political, economic and legal history will discover in the volumes much that will interest and instruct him.

Special attention may here be drawn to the value of the collection for the study of English legal history. To the historian of judicial institutions the volumes furnish considerable information upon the University courts and their jurisdiction (see index, s. v.), Chancellor of University, Courts of Universities, Justices of the Peace, Police, a subject much in need of full and careful treatment by a competent scholar. So, too, there are here collected a fair number of statutes bearing upon Parliamentary history, and other constitutional matters. (See index, s. v. Parliament; Star Chamber; Tests; Oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration; army; Privy Council; Solemn League and covenant, etc.). The student of common and statutory law and of equity will also find materials in the editor upon advowsons, alienation, aliens, annuities, assize, attorneys and solicitors, benefices, borrowing, capital, money, charitable endowments, charitable Trusts Act, charity commissioners, charters, clerks of the market, clubs, copyright, copyhold, corn rents, corporations, fairs, fines, inclosure, incorporeal hereditaments, oaths of court and chancery, Jews, land, leases, legacy, Lottery Act, markets, mortgage, mortmain, poor relief, press, prisons, property, purchase of land, Quare impedit writ, rates, reversion, Roman Catholicism, sale, sedition, subsidy and Land Tax Acts, trusts, University and College Estate Acts, weights and measures, wills, etc. The historian of ecclesiastical law will find much in the collection upon such subjects as canonries, cathedral, chantries, chancellor of diocese, deans and canons, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, etc. It will thus be seen that Mr. Shadwell's work is to be viewed as a collection of statutory authorities upon English legal history. Particularly in view of the anomalous character of the two old Universities and their Colleges no one interested in the development of the law can afford to neglect the study of these volumes.

H. D. Hazeltine.